# The Gallaw let (Gnide, AND DEAF MUTES COMPANION. 



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## DEAF MUTES COMPANION

 Deatished on the Yirito of every month b "The New Enc.,Deroted to the intersist of Deas Mates in particular, but dess
information of all.

 Buitiding, Boston, Mass.
Tat All conm, nacations and articies for in
sertion in the paper stould be sent to William sertion in the paper should be sent to Ninks
Hartin Chamberlain, Sourt Reading, Mass. The following is $\%$ list of the oficers of th
Assocition :-

 Readiag. Mass.

## Ltate Ahtagers. Chas. A. Brown <br> 


$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { and Conn. } \\ \text { I. }\end{array}\right\}$ Oscar Kinsman Hartford, Ct Gexeutive Committee.
George Homer, Boston, , Iass.
George Homer, Boston, Mass.
Samuel Rowe, Boston, Mass.
Wr. Mabtiv Chambeharlv, South Reading, Ms. Press of W. H. Hitethinson, i34 Washingto

Annifeasary of St. Anx's Church for Deaf Mutes.-Yesterday morning the Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Rector o St. Ann's Church, preached the eight anniversary sermon, in which the past
history of the Church and its prospects for the future were given. The statistic of the past year are as follows:-
Number of families, about 75 ; individuals, 600,150 deaf mutes; average attendance on Sunday services, 450 to 500 ; services for deaf mutes, in the a ternoon, 50 to 60 ; baptisms, adults, 10 5 deaf mutes; infants, 33,11 children of deaf mute parents; total, 48 ; con-
firmed, 30,11 deaf mutes; marriages, firmed, 30,11 deaf mutes; marriages mutes and 2 for children of deaf mutes communicants admitted, 22,9 deaf mutes ; received, 47,1 deaf mute; pres ent number, 141,43 deaf mates. The
building fund received from the offerbuilding fund received from the offer-
ings in this Charch, $\$ 2,54128$; from subscriptions and donations, $\$ 3,73660$ total, $\$ 11,27784$; balance in treasury $\$ 40,80$. Parish fund-receipts from of ferings, \$1,73402; Trinity Church, $\$ 300$; subscriptions, \&c., $\$ 27448$; total, $\$ 2,30850$; payments, $\$ 2,30850$. The fund for the sick and pocr, has left in the treasury a balance of $\$ 27$. The of ferings of 53 Sundays of the parochial year amount to $\$ 4,38558$. Total raised through the jear, $\$ 13,37606$. This Church owes $\$ 46,000$ on two mortgages with a floating debt of about $\$ 1,300$. With the pledges received, $\$ 43,00$ Fould pay off the debt. To get this sum the free-will offerings made from time to time in the Church are relied on the dollar subscriptions by their deaf mate agent, the subscriptions and dona tions coming constantly in from those who have become interested in the cause the offerings of other churches, and up on the plan of obtaining $100 \$ 100$ sub scriptions, and also upon bequests.
Mr. Gallaudet stated that it was a lit tle more than a century since educationa gun in Europe. The most important of these was that of the Abbe De L'Eppe in Paris. This celebrated teacher gath ered up the natural signs of his pupil and formed them into that beautiful sys
tem which is now adopted, with such the world, and dash or thalong the
happy resalts, in all institutions in Am- times like meteors or the gatnings, are happy results, in all institutions in Am the late Her. Thomas H. Gallaudet, $\mathbf{I}$ L. D., father of the speaker, became mach interested in a sweet little girl livfaculty of hearing and of speech from an attack of scarlet ferer. He tried to an attack of scarlet ferer. He tried to
instruct her, and partially succeeded From this his attention was turned to the subject of instructing deaf mutes, until finally he made a voyage to Europe
topped a while at Sicard's institution i Paris, and the next year returned to this country, bringing with him Mr. Lauren Clerc, an accomplished French dea mute. In 1816, the Rev. T. H. Gallau det opened the American Asylim, for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford. It was called "Amerien," as it was supposed that one institation of the kind would
suffice for the whole country. Ther suffice for the whole country. Ther same system of signs. He was tise first to conceive the idea of offering public prayer by means of the sign-language The mother of the present Mr. Gallau det was a deaf mute, as also, is his wife He was also an instructor in the dea \& dumb institation in this city for fifteen years. Indeed, he says, the sign'langaage seems more natural to him than any other. The Rector was assisted in he serrices by Dr. S. R. Johnson, Prof at the Episcopal General Seminary in New York, and Bishop Delancey; of the Western Diocese of New York, made few remarks recommending the canse The Church was well filled. It is a very eat and handsome edifice and admirably adapted for deaf-mute services, as
are no obstructions from pillars.
 arpreted for deaf-mutes by the Rev. Mrí. Gal
under landet.) Will begin Oct. 2tth, in the lecture
room nnder the Church, and be continued on
Weinesday evenings during the c , Weilnesday even
ter and spring.

## LITTLE THINGS

Some persons are always hoping for reat occasions to occar, when they can how themselves to the world at once but they rarely have that opportunity It is fidelity in little things that prepare ne to take advantage of more impor ant occasions, and brings out their true ower, and renders them successful. ill find that trifles lighter than straw, re often the feathers that turn the scal of charact-r and destiny. Things that eem small are often great in their bearre deemed great are actually small and egrading.
It is the little things, gradually growIn in the moulder's hands, that fashion all the great events of this world, eiher or good or evil. Rev. Wm. Warren has written upon this subject, and his rritings will illustrate our introductory better than any thing we mig
elves. We give his words:
"The vast events and phenomena arth are gradual in their progress and o pass suddenly, commonly passes away oddenly. Jonah's gourd grew up in a night but perished in the morning. Startling theories and speculations that reak forth upon the world like the sun rom behind a cloud, or like the lightning hat turns the night and the cloud into Game, soon sift upon the earth their ex-
piring ashes. Excitements in the church piring ashes. Excitements in the church
or State that spring themselves upon
times like meteors or thy gatnings, are shall find by careful noticing of things,
that great and valuable results are usually of gradual growth, from slight origially of gradual growth, from slight origi-
oal causes. The little learen, in its radual operations, leavens the whole lump. The least of all seeds becomes a great tree, onder the branches of which he birds of heaven conje and shelter themselves. The vast rifer rolls on to the sea; it leaps cataract3 floats navies, impels mighty machinery, and inundates wild regions of country; bat it started,
$i t$ may be, in the crevice of a rock, or a dew drop not bigger than a tearGreat islands and archipelagoes, the seat, perhaps, of mighty expires, are the work, often, of very little/ animals, that baild them ap slowly from the bottom of the sea. It is said that a nhisper slightly stirs the air all around the globe. Toach of your finger, and you mave relativel the whole ocean. Nothint is more cer tain than that our every and whisper, in its influepce apon the moral world, and upon eternity, is like the results just named. Such is the moral and social machinery, that there is needed often only the touching of a match, the pressing of orturning of a valve, to start a tremendous train of consequences. The pebble from the sling
of a shepherd boy, wivh he picked up of a shepherd boy, whah he picked up but it decided the fate + , targies and led to the world's fall whily an apple an apple to the world's philcsophy. The
mariner's needle and its play are litmariner's needle and its play are lit
tle matters, but the discovery of great continents, and the carrying on of the world's commerce, are notlittle matters. The nice touches and shades given by the matters, but littles here make perfection The Sculptor does not mould the countenance at once. A thousand blows rougheast it, says one, and ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it, and bring out the exact features and the living expression. It is the work of time
So do human influences and actions chisel out slowly our fixed charteter and habits. Every day adds somuthing to the bly wears the solid rock that laughs the storm and defies the surges of the the storm and defies the surges of the
sea. Achan's wedge of gald was a little thing, but it led to vast results. Th two mites of the poor widow were a little sum, but measured by ${ }^{\text {s their motive }}$ tion were perhaps the largest contribu The colors in Joseph's coat were littl things, but his reigning over Egypt wa not. The ark of bulrushes was a little was not; leading Israel from moral la Ganaan was not. There is power in lit

## "This


Workivg and Thinkitg.-It is no less a fatal error to despise labor, whe regulated by intellect, than to value for its own sake. We are always, it these days, trying to separate the two we want one man to be alrays thinkin we call one a ge antlemans porking, and we call one a gentleman, end the othe
an oprative; whereas the working ought always to be thinking, and the thinker often to be working ; and both should be gentlemen in the best sense As it is, we make both ungentle, the one enrying, the other despising his brother and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought ca be made healthy, and it is only by thought that labor can be pinde happy impunity cannot be separated with eral and there phould bhould be lib in peculiarity of in excellenee of achievement.-Ruskin.
[Fron the Monthy Religious Magazne] THE DEW
Tis not the copious rains alone
Which bless the parched soil;
The gentle dews, that nightl'y fall
Reward the somer's toil.
Liseen, unheard, the ders Like slumber on the mind;
And un the thirsty hills and fields A blessing leave behind.
In the cool strliness of the nigh
The drooping plants revire,
The grass and every teader herb
With their sweet influence thrive
see, lifted on each pointed blade,
How bright the dew drops shine!
and learn in trusting, humble faith,
To trace the Hand Divine.
That, though no clouds their falness drop,
Till we mer to our prayer:
Our God own, from day to day,
ENGINEERING OF SPIDERS.
Some days since, while writing in m fice, my ath to ide of a table in the corner of the unde where it had stationed itself unmolested A large horse-fly, many times too larg or the spider (which was very small) to manage, had by some means become dis abled and lay upon the floor. The spi er descended to the fly, and with some caution began to entangle it in its web, sider then ascended to the tabie, an oon descended again; and thus contined to ascend and descend for some each time it returned. Soon, however it ceased descending, and appeared to be brsily employed at its station near the
table. I could not conceive what its obect was in passing about so very active y; but imagine my surprise, when in hort time, I saw the fiy leave the floor This was soon explained. The table trached a number of cords to spide extending from the table, and by stretch each to its greatest tension, and confining the upper end, the elasticity of all the cords (some fifty or more) was combined in raising the fly. By continuing he process of tightening one cord at a ime, in some fifteen or twenty minute he fly was raised to the table, and there

Here was a lesson in mechanics tanght a principle between this machine of pider, and the cord as used with a num ber of pulleys by a man? The spider as he had no pulleys to nse one long cort and tighten the whole by applying a fore at one end, as a man does, effected the nd tightening one at a time, thas ob aining the force of thein all.-Exchange.

## EMPLOYMENT.

It is dangerons for a man of superior without some employment. The restless ess inherent in genius being left thus un irrected by any permanent influence rames to itself occupations out of accidents. he want of a fixed pursuit, and the ma who receives his direction in active lif from the fortuitious impulse of circumstan likewise from chance
Genius, under such guidance, attains Gble ends hut resembles rather a copion pring conveyed in a fallen aqueduct wher e waters continually escape through the ffectually on their passage. The law of na ture is here as elsewhere, binding, and no awerfal results ever ensue from the trivi sercise of high endowments.
The finest mind, when thus destitute of
permanent traces of its existence losing its energy, by turning aside from its course it lightning, which of itself irresistible, may jet be rendered powerless by a slight con ductor.
Neapolitan Courage.-The Neapolitans deserted even the gallant Mura the first volley, when he led them gainst the Anstrians at Tolentino, and hey shouted victory or death, till they heard the whisthing of the balls. They ean do nothing but run away, murder
fom behind a hedge, and burn of plunder towns they are unable to hold and yet, to look on in the ranks, they are among the finest, the best dressed and most accurately drilled troops in the orld. General Charch, an English ad equip obtained credit by two bat alions of Albanians, something on the old Greek model of costume, and who fter Ferdinand the fourth's return to Naples, became his adjutant general, rged him perpetaally to come and look dizened with lace and frippery as if the had been carcfully unpacked from band boxes. The King at length complied muttering that it was an ineffable sec catura, fell asleep in his carriage while they were marching past, and being jogged up at the close, complimented his ndefatigable lieutenant (who had ridden ap to him for the parpose) saying. "Gen you; you have done wonders. They ook and move like demigods; but you'll erer make them fight. Good morning. nd old gentleman knew is mer appearances.-Dublin University Magazine.

DEATH IS A GRAND SECRET.

1. We know not beforenand when and how, and by what means we, or others, shal e brought to death, by shall not return what disease, or what dissaster will be the door to put us into the house of appoint ment for all living.
2. We cannot describe what death is ow the knot is untied between body and oul, nor how the spirit of man goes upward o be we know not what, and live we kno ot how. With what a dreadful curiosit cean of eternity; and resign itself to an un tried abyss! Let us make it sure that the gates of Heaven shall open to us on the ther side of death, though it is a way we are to go but once.
3. We, have no correspondence at all with their state. It is an unknown, undis covered region to which they are removed We can neither hear from them nor send to them. While we are here in a world of lind do of colors, and as we move thithe re shall be amazed to find how much w have been mistaken.

TRERGAMAODET GOTDR deaf Mutes companion. Notember, 1860.
Our Prospects and Intentions.Many of our friends, orally and by letter, have cheered our hearts, and lightened our
labors, by their expressions of pleasure, and labors, by their expressions of pleasure, and good will for the Guide, and we have been encouraged to believe that our little paper
has done some good. We may have said or has done some good. We may have said or done some things, during the year, which we
would not now say and do. With the expewould not now say and do. With the expeience we have obtained, we feel better qualified to conduct a journal, than we did
before. We intend to enlarge the Guide before. We intend to enlarge the Guide $t$ the commencement of the next year, if ufficient encouragement is given, and however grateful we may be for the warm and ceived, they are not all we need. We need ceived, they are not all we need. We need tion, furnished by a largely increased sub. tion, furnished by a largely increased sub. what they can for us.
We shall make it a point to give our readers an abstract of European and General
nevos, and to give a space to Agriculture, with such facts in Science, as may be useful with such facts in Science, as may be useful
and interesting; we shall enlarge our corps ond interesting; we shall enlarge our corps per in all respects. We think the mutes should have a journal of their own, which shall advocate their rights, and lend its aid in all possible ways for their interest, adrancement and improvement.
We desire, as far as in us lies, to make the "Gallaudet Guide" a model newspaper in its peculiar way, but we cannot make it all we desire, without the aid of our hosts of friends to increase our subscription list.

We hope therefore, that our friends, and all others who feel an interest in the cause, will make an effort to extend our circulation.

If they will talk to their neighbors, as they talk and write to us, we feel certain
that they can do so easily, and thus benefit us, benefit their neighbors, benefit themselves, and aid a good cause.
The enhserinition price will be one dollar; nibese send in yone orders withont dehy.
The annual report of the amerinin Asylum at Hartford, Conn., lies before us. Its
issue was delayed by the ill health of the issue was delayed by the ill health of the
Principal. Whole number of pupils within Principal. Whole number of pupils within
the year, 264. Greatest number in attenthe year, 264. Greatest
dance at one time, 227 .
Total expenses for the year, $\$ 50,613.61$. The report has, as usual, a number of compositions written by the pupils. Among
these is a first-rate one, in the shape of a letter, written by a member of the "Gallaudet High Class," which beats anything we ever saw in that way. The author of it bids
fair to make his mark in the world in some fair to make his mark in the world in some
way; we may insert it in the "Guide" at a way; we may insert it in the "Guide" at a
future time, for the benefit of appreciating readers. Mr. David E. Bartlett, a former teacher in the Asylum, and long an assistant of Dr. Peet, in the New York Institution, has returned to his post. We congratulate
the officers of the Asylum, on having secured so efficient a person, and hope they may long retain him. Mr. Melville Ballard, a young deaf mute, for some time past a teacher at Hartford, has left for a similar post
ton, D.C.
ton, D. C.
One of the teachers, Mr. Sutton, having One of the teachers, Mr. Sutton, having
resigned, his place is filled by Mr. J. L. resigned, his place is filled by Mr. J. L.
Noyes, formerly of the Louisiana InstituNoyes, formerly of the Louisiana Institu-
tion.
There have been three deaths during the There have been three deaths We acknowledge the receipt, from a
friend, of a copy of the Annual Report of friend, of a copy of the Annual Report of
the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
Whole number of pupils within the year, 357. Number remaining at close
year, 298. Expenses, $\$ 70,616.69$. year, 298. Expenses, $\$ 70,616.69$.
.The Report and Documents, pamphlet of 88 pages. The parts which pamphiet of 88 pages. The parts which
interest us most, are the "Valedictory Address," by Albert A. Barnes, a graduating member of the High Class, and now a teacher in the Institation, and an elegant poem by
Mrs. Mary Toles Peet, entitled "The Castle of Silence."
We have received a copy of a paper, pubWished at the North Carolina Institution for the Deal and Dumb. It is entitled "The Deaf Mute Casket," and is the work of the pupils of the Institution; it is neatly got up under the superintend

Boston Dear Mute's Caristian Union
At the last regular meeting of the Board At the last regular meeting of the Board of Managers of this association, it was voted Tremont Temple, to commence on the firs
Thonthlectires in their Wednesday of November, and continu hrough the winter.
The first lecture will be delivered on Wed pesday evening, Nov 14th, by Amos Smith Ir, Esq. Subject, Home and Home Influences The second lecture will be furnished o December 5th, by William Martin Cham berlain. Subject-Life, Travels, and Writ Other lecturers Dill D. F S A.
Other lecturers will be procured in cours Time, of which due notice will be given. The lectures will be reported for the Guide
The July number of the "American An nals," has a number of interesting articles relating to deaf mutes and their instruction,
besides notices of a large number of the In titutions in this country and in Europe from which may be made an estimate of the progress of deaf-mute instruction and the
favor with which it meets from public and favor with which
private sources.

ACCIDENT.
Two or three weeks ago, Mrs. Albert Barnard, residing in Charlestown, Mass., fuid lamp. Her dress caught fire, but was torn from her person by a visitor who was in the room at the time. Her face was
slightly scorched, and one of her arms severely barned. She was doing well at last accounts.
George ATirrell, of Weymouth, Ms. raised this season, from seed obtained of $D P$ Clark, of Peterboro, N H, a French Pumpkin, weighing 73 lbs , besides some smaller
ones of 20 and 25 pounds weight-Can any ones of 20
one beat $i t$.

THE TATILER.
Lefter viII.
Mr. Editoz. - A month has elapsed since $I$ wrote last; and it has indeed been full of stirring events. History has been quite busy in recording them in her pages-she rejecting all idle ruwors angat lere end abroud.
In the Teath traphy-thy wer be
tween Freedom and Despotism-thep io tween Freedom and Despotism-thep iot
thickens. Garibaldi took possession of Naples without bloodshed, and young Bomba (the King of Naples) retired with his troops to Gaeta, his last strong hold in the Neapolitan Kingdom. Soon after, in the northern part of the Roman Provinees, the Sardinians fought, conquered, and captured Gen. Lamoriciere, and his mercenaries,-mostly Irish, hired by the Papal Goverament. Almost at
the same time, the Garibaldians experithe same time, the Garibaldians experienced some reverses; but they have since, according to the latest news, received yesterday, repaired their defeats by brilliant victories over the enemy.
This news, however, needs confirmation.
This news, however, needs confirmation.
Austria kept quiet, though busy all the time in polishing her guns, and piling cannon balls in all her Venetian fortresses; France added a considerable number of men, under the command of Gen. Guyon, to her soldiers, already stationed at Rome, to protect the trem-
bling Pope from Garibaldi, who was bling Pope from Garibaldi, who was
heard to threaten an invasion of the "Eternal City.
Considerable uneasiness and anxiety have been created in the hearts of all true friends of Italy, by the unfortunate misunderstanding between Garibaldi and the Court of Victor Ear is Premier at the Court of Victor Emanuel. He is
one of the greatest statesmen of this one of the greatest statesmen of this
age. He has done much in alleriating the condition of his countrymen.
Both those eminent men are truly patriotic and devoted to the welfare of according to Garibaldi's letter, pablished at Naples, is the annexation of certain Italian Provinces, in particular, the city of Nice, to France, with the full consent of Cavour. This charge Cavour has since publicly denied. The quarrel is of a nature so serions, as to prevent the freedom of Italy; bat there is much ope that its consequences will be avert$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ed, for the last report says Garibaldi } \\ & \text { has invited Victor Emanuel to come }\end{aligned}\right.$
over to $\mathrm{Ns}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{l}$ e, and take authority, and
that he, (or lrgidi,) is to retire from his army. If hut the Tatller wonders if his men oydd yrell afford to lose such a commandery $p^{n}$ whom they doat. If this report berue, and Victor Emanuel has accep litte invitation, the otherwise unavoitable conflict between the Garibaldiong and the French, will be happily preyected, and the prospect of freedom treperhout the Italian land, will be bripre. Besides, it will reflect much credit on Garibaldi's patriotism and saydity.
As the cotain has not yet fallen, we, the "loolerton in Venice"-sit here with comatriglable patience, on con-
with with counteglable patience, on con-
founded hop benches, gazing vacantly founded hog benches, gazing vacantly
at the blis at the bly th, sulphurous smoke on the
stage, whinh bides the actors from our eyes. As the moke has not yet cleared away, the Satier will turn the noses of your amizblereaders from Italy to Sy-

Fuad Pada, the Turkish Premier has hung ty ${ }^{\text {ans ns, nay, by hundreds, the }}$ scoundre's 4,0 committed such atrocities on the unfortunate Christians
Vive Fund Patha! Indeed he is entitled to at iest ten score, of black-eyed and must-seerted Hoaris in Mahometan Parailises:
On this vof inent, notable events have occurred.: thor Walker is dead. This remarkable fibuster died a victim to his egregious folly and obstinacy. Afdifferent ansaccessful invasions of the different parts of Central America, he
had the gresauption to invade Honduhad the prestunption to invade Hondumen; he 1 a 1 me successes, bat finally was otliged to retire to a place where he surrencoget himself and his men to the officese of the English Navy; and the Englich Malded them over to the The un ufy Goneral wa condemaed
 oned fur mot rears, and the men to be romise tho vited States, under the romise nevax to attack any part of Cen tral Americt atain. The General was ac-
cordingly slost on the 12 th of last month; cordingly shist on the 12 th of last month
he died liks a heso, and a Ronan Cath olic, with a ceucinx in his hands.
It would ot be amiss to state, that
be was oned $a$ tery quiet and inoffene, was once a tery quiet and inoffen sive man, practising medicine at New Orleans. The foll desperately in love nished for ho deaf mute lady, distin mental acombishments. His love was not returneg ${ }^{\circ}$ y her; but her mother taking a facty to him, urged ber to accept his hand, Ere she said yea, chol-- That rndistared

Her ventively death was a severe low to yot Walker, and hence he tarned filibuter.
thisseat in pace.
The Priace ef Wales, the Tattler has seen with his bwn eyes; so has Madame Palette. Av you know, ladies are good judges of mipis beauty; she does not think he i theome; but she declares he bows lite e toyal prince. On this, the jolly Duaq Rocking Chair observes: "though tho Ytince bows well, he does'nt bow likersiw fóndland dog. Vive Baron Rerfet He has my best wishes
for his safe ent happy return to "Ond for his safe ant happy return to "Old Merrie Fsemeap, to the open arms of
his royal notler and to his Cicero and Homer, at Gxiord." A kind-hearted ocking chinit, that
Lincoln, Draglas, Bell and Breckinidge, are th on beds of roses, sweet to their notil, but thorny to their fingers ; they lutrent had a comfortable wink, since their 10mination. They are
losing flehterery day. Poor Men. And the Re\& H . Chair echoes: "Poor Men."

New Yor ${ }^{3}, \mathrm{Cet} .1860$.

EVILS OF TOBACCO.
I was very much pleased with a perusal of an article headed "Tobacco," in the last number of the Guide. There is too much trath in the article to be contradicted, even by those most addictd to the use of tobacco. A friend of mine, on reading that article, has resolved to quit smoking, and to pray to God for aid, in getting rid of that filthy and debasing practice. I trust he wil be successful in his resolution, though I know it is very hard for any person to quit using tobaceo altogether, after been initiated into the habit
Thank God, I do not use tobacco in any form, and my father and brothers I fully agree this habit.
I fully agree with the author of the article, that "it was the devil beyond all question, that sowed the seed, and who ss still the sole sower of all that is, or ver will be raised of this soul-contamiating regetable."
I make some extracts on "Tobacco Smoke,' from one of Dr. Alcott's works, entitled 'Laws of Health,' for insertion in the Guide, which go to show that tobacco smoke is a great nuisance to ladie and delicate persons.
"Tobacco smoke is something, it is tobacco. It is volatilized very finely; till, it is tobacco, and nothing else That once white tobacco-pipe, is now as black as tobacco itself. That wall, at the corner of yonder fire-place, was once white; it is now covered with a dust which was deposited in smoking. Taste or smell that dust, and you will find it to be neither more nor less than acco.
A smoker forces tobacco smoke into the internal cavities of the lungs, and is the occasion of blackening four thonsand square feet of membranous surface there, just as he blackens his pipe, or the wall near which he sits: or as soot

There can be no doubt that the oi $f$ tobacco is one of the most virulent orsons in nature. One or two drops of it will destroy many of the smaller nimals.
"It is indeed not a little surprising that days and weeks and months, inl ometimes many years, should pass way, and the delicate machinery of the langs, and of the whole system, should be poisoned and remain poisoned.
"True, most tobacco-smokers, unless they have unusually trong constitutions, do suffer much, while they are asing tobaceo. They have hard colds, twinges of rheumatism, bilions attacks, or, it may " fevers.
"Who is there among us, that has never inhaled a particle of tobacco smoke? He must be very young, or very much a recluse. The tobacco smoke I have inhaled, when in the presence of smokers, has poisoned my whole system, for the time, as certainly as it has theirs.

It is a Christian law to love our neighbor, and our neighbor is our fellow man. Does he love his neighbor, who gradually, though it may be very lowly, poisons him? Is it a Christian duty to love our families, our wives and hildren? And do they love their famiies as they ought, who poison them by "hes
"How painful must be the thought, to conscientious tobacco-smoker, if
such a person can be found, that many professedly Christian men and women are not only poisoning themselves, but poisoning those they most love, I mean, heir very families. For how frequently re find parents smoking in the presence f an asthmatic or consumptive child!
"One species of meanness attaches to the smoker of tobacco, which distinguishes him from most of the votaries of vice and crime. Few persons will be so mean as to prefer to steal from a poor man rather than from a rich man.
And yet, in travelling on almost any
railroad, or aty steamboat, which makes provision for second-class passengers, you will often find the tobacco-smoke o mean as to leave his own car, and go and puff his poison among those who rom their poverty and wretchedness, cannot $\hat{b}$ ip themselves; and who, as he well knows, are not allowed to com plain:
According to the estimates of physicians, more than twenty thousand persons die every year, from the use of tobacco, in the United States. The physicians say that the use of tobaceo exhausts and deranges the nerrous powers, and pro duces a long train of nervons diseases, owhich the stomach is liable, and espe cially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disstrous influence on the mind.
I have read in Balloo's Magazine, hat "tobaeco has spoiled and utterly ruin-

Mr. Edrron:- The last number the Guide now lies before me. It wa not my desire for purpose, to take
fight into a controversy with Mute TYpo fight as he condescended to notice my ar
but as but as he condescended to notice my ar
ticle, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a few words in reply, especially a he misinterpreted the sense of my clos ing remarks. The idea I meant to convey, was, that he who seeks to marry me much influenced by cupidity, as th sordid fortane hanter.
That fast young men are neither fev or far between, no one at all conversant with large cities, will deny, while ther is another club equal in number to the
idle of our own sex, who loaf at stree idle of our own sex, who loaf at street
corners, and do nothing but stare and squirt tobacco juice upon the passer-by The cry against novels has become an old song. An indiscriminate perusal o this kind of hiterature carr. But there i a certain class of novels which not only elevate + the mind and heart, but teach many a valuable lesson of self-denial devotion to duty, and incalculate pre-
cepts of usefulness upon every woman, cepts of usefulness upon every woman, the pages of such a novel, Mate Typo will find the representative of a good wife as set forth by the members of the Coate's Lyceum. Although he doubtless regards the idea of looking into a nore with a shadder of holy horror.

I believe household daties are the best preservatives of a woman's health
and well-being; while she attends to these and well-being; while she attends to these
she escapes the frivolity, sentimentality and ennui attendant upon the idle butterfly of fashion.

And while I would have women proficient house-keepers, as well as thorough economists, well acquainted with the de tails of a respectable mode of livingwould also urge upon them the caltiva the best literature of the day. They will then not only render home pleasant and inviting by skilful honsewifery and the embellishments of a cultivated taste sources of an intelligent, and well-in formed mind. The society of such a woman cannot fail to exert an elevating
influence poon all who may enjoy it. Says influence upon all who may enjoy it. Says an elegant and practical writer upon this subject, a well informed woman may
generally be known, not so much by what she tells you, as by what she does not tell yop, for she is the last to take pleasure in mere gossip, or to make
rulgar allusions to the appearance, rulgar allusions to the appearance,
dress, or personal habits of her friends and neighbors. Her thoughts are not in these things. The train of her reflections goes not along with the eating, cle in which she moves. She has a world of interest beyond her local associations; and while others are wonder-
ing what is the price of her furniture, or where she bought her watch; she, perhaps, is mentally solving that important question, whether civilization was
extingaished in a Christian country, Lizzie.
Mr. Editor :-I send to your correspo dent (En Avant, ) a quid of philosophy $t$ chew. The following paragraph is clippe
from the New York Observer, Crgass.-There is something in a good
cigar peculiarly endearing and precious to those habituated to it; it it in not so much the positive happinessit, and calcr, as its power
to soothe irritation, and calm nervous annieties of those to
a necessary of life. philosophy is to the It is to the body what quility. We never see an old man, after
the toils of the day are over, calmis ing his pipe, without a sentiment of pleas-
ure ; but to see a young man puffing and
pritting, creates a very different feeling Prattling, creates a very different feeling. mere affectation or a ricious indulgencue de-
manded neither by his cares nor his years

Remember that a world of gossip would
be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of
others intends to tell others of your faults.

To the Editor of the GUide
Dear Sir:-The Sept. number of your paper is received, but the August number miscarried by mail. I have no reply to make to "Reynard," whatever. He has said, because the argument rallies to one centre, and that is, that a noble institation, like that of Hartford, the parent of all the Asylums, ought to be sustained and made prosperous. The
wisdom of the people of England, is worthy our imitation. They have been more carefal to establish and improve their two colossal universities of Oxford and Cambridge, than to multiply smaller concerns of edacation with less learning.
Whatever Raphael Palette may find it interesting to respond to my observations relating to the Pre Adamite period of time, I would here say one word and take my leave of the subject,-so as to afford other writers, other topics in your paper, so necessarly contracted in
space. I made an inadrertent mistake space. I made an inadvertent mistake
in my remarks of August last, as to the giving way to the Botanical. It was not so,-as I see by reference to the Bible. The plants were prior to the animals. But this does not centradict the facts myself and Mr. "A" would state. The original vegetation of the earth, rank and laxarious, was the germ of similar classes, all which were buried und
earth, and formed the coal beds.
As the plants began then to germinate and to beautify the surface over which earthquakes had passed, animais then appeared, but at first they were too Zoophytic to be of any respectability they might, in part, like other zoophytes, have lived on the slime of the earth, and such fish as they gradually found at hand.
Were not the fishes devoured and think they would so stock the sea as to die and putrify it. The young of a single herring or shad are astonishingly nuor shad are observed in the occan for miles in diameter, and they are con stantly devoured by whales, sharks, and other piscators, to say nothing of man, spawn. These animals of the Sanrian order, were in turn, buried in the earth, and their fossils give names to rocks. Some of the better formed animals re mained, when finally man was made and in none of the rocks of former ages are there any remains of the human skeleton. Many great convalsions
passed over the earth, prior to the creation of man.
I shall not undertake to throw any light on the scripture quoted by R. P that God made animals to eat grass at
that time, for it may not have had reference to all the brate creation, but such as were the innocent companions of man. And indeed taking the Scripture in its letter, for the philosophy of the case, it would seem that mankind wer not permitted to devour flesh until after the flood, when God allowed it, but pro-
hibited eating the blood. (See Gen. chap. 9, verses 3 and 4.) According to Mr. Palette's view, from these words, flesh-eating was first permitted or firs used, whereas it may be supposed that the violent giants previous to the Delnge, ate animals and with the blood The authority was given to Noah, evidently to restrict the eating of blood "which is the life." We see from this, that the Bible alludes to matters casualground.
So then before Adam vegetables wer turned by hot waters or fire and earth into coal ; and the Saurian reptiles and serpents into fossils. Death existed then. So we can account for the oblong stones, with fish bones found in them by Dr. Backiand, under the ribs of the Ichythysauriaus. There is nothing deep mythical or wonderful here, contradict ing revelation.
The flood
The flood itself was a miracle, and
the preservation of the lives of animal like the bear, in winter, ind needed lit the food for the time thejark was borne apon the waters.
If Mr. Palette would sead some good christian book in geoloter, that of Dr. Hitcheock for example, ke would find destroyed and covered ty the earth, and that much of what remazaed either was created daring the sisth 40 gssandth year
or sixth day. For wo or sixth day. For wh observe that.
water animals were mady on the fifth and that two days werefcecrpied in the creation of the whate. may not the
Sauians. which were amphibious, have veen m
Geologists say that the six days in Which the creation petyed, were six housand, plants over stotked all lands which were merged ander the sod; and the water animals, which, in the marine, the plants; -when finally ptier many up heavings and convulsions, in which the arious rocks were disintegsated, broken in pieces and powdered and after the to dwell on the beautiful globe. And for this authority, when we observe that "one day with the Creator' is as a thousand years, and a thousagz years as one day," we can no longeq wonder, or
doubt, or bewilder ourse? time and order of the creat jn, any mor han about the actuality cf the same.
Near Athens, Geo., Scef., 1860 .
J. J. Flournoy.
P. S. The stone found under the ribs of the Ichythysauriaus, with fish bones in it, was a petrification, made so by the dreadfal earthquakes of re of the pre adamite periods of creatinn. This is othing strange when $T$. see mod when placed in certain eaths or waters. I think R, P.'s original donbt fully sat fied of the truth of the Moic Record and the agreement with them of Geolo

## LIFE'S DARK W/

There are storms on life's dark waters.Note the care-worn look of that aged man as he pauses to rest on his ztaff. Once his hims were active and his step firm. Once lis eye was bright, and his cheek, now pale,
lowed with the rose-tint of health, Al have vanished, and now bohold the wreck of the noblest work of God, proving that he has met the storms on life's dark waters. Gaze on the lofty air and firm step of that proud youth as he bids adiea to his home and friends. No teardrops stain his cheeks, his heart is firm, and he looks boldly to the future. He sees the last mountann peaks which surround his home fyde in the disighe; but with a happy heart seill looks on
in ward. Thoughtless youth! Tou have ye to learn to meet with a fearless heart the
See that bright eyed maiden as she trips ightly along, heedless alike of iight or s'ad-
ow. A smile is on her ruby lip, and mirth ow. A smile is on her ruby lip, and mirth and gladness are in her eyes. Bright flowers fill her path, flowers without a thorn. But steel your heart for the fature, fair one
A there are storms on life's dark waters.
A cold, motionless form lay shrouded in he habiliments of the grave. White locks which deep lines of care were plainly seen yet a calm, heavenly smile farts his lips, waters were safely passed.
Thorough bathing and good air, dry feet and suitable clothing, should be attended to y, persons of all ages. An ill ventilated persons have access to some means of bathag, for cleansing and keeping open the little pores of the skin, and i those means are not accepted, nature is 3 pt to send a
ferer to do the work intended by the bathferer to
Thomas Hood died compozing-and that,
oo, a humorous poem. He is said to have emarked that he was dying cut of charity to the undert
lively Hood.

OBITUAR ${ }^{4}$
Died, in Lynn, Mass., Sent. 30,1860, Miss Salome F. Burseil, azed 44 years
and 6 months, a graduat of the Ameri can Asylum.

Deaf Mute Lost.-Two weeks ago Ir. Charles Woudman, of Burlington, sent to this city, from that town, a desf
mute about 17 years old, with' a request that the proprietors of the Steamer San ford would give him a passage to Boston, he being on his way to the Deaf and Dumb Asylam, in Hartford, Conn., and being in poor circumstances. The proprietors cheerfally complied with the reuest, but shortly after the boat left Bucksport the lad was missed. No unasiness was felt for some time as was supposed he was safe on board, bat at length, not making his appearance, every part of the boat was most thorouglhy searched, and he was no where to be found. The conclusion arrived at was that he had stepped ashore at some one of the landings and returned home, as he was very home-sick. The proprietors of the boat have communicated with Burlington, and learn tha he has not returned there. Nothing has been heard of him in any quarter since he was last seen on board the boat He was very ignorant, having no knowledge of the Deaf and Dumb Alphabet. Papers will confer a faror by noticing these facts as he may still be in some these facts as he may stil
town on ar near the river.

Bangor, (Me.) Paper.
Healthy Bread.-How to make
out of flour and water and a little salt and no yeast, saleratas, cream of tart

Take such vile soap making stuff.
ou will want to make your batch as bread, and salt it about twice as salt as you would if you were going to mix the same quantity into saleratus bread. Stir in flour enough to make a paste about as thick as a griddle cake dough. Pat this paste into a tin pail and set the pail into a pot of warm water on the stone hearth where the water in the pot vitheep about milk maxpall the lime perature.

In four or five hours the paste will rise and foam like yeast. Then turn it into your mixing pan and mix in flour enough to make your dough for bread, and mould it in your pans ready for baking. Set the pans in a warm place, under or about the stove, and cover them over with a clean cloth or paper and let it rise, which will take about two hours and as soon as it is fairly raised put it into a hot oven and bake it quickly and thoroughly.
You will have the lightest, whitest, and sweetest bread that can be made, and that is healthy and will retain the natura taste of a handful of wheat when chewed in your moath, and is not spoiled by saleratus, cream of tartar, yeast power, and such like drags.
If you do not put the salt in the water you will fail to get a good rise about nine times out of ten, but follow the directions and you will seldom fail.
If people would eat this kind of bread re should not hear of so much complaint of sour stomach, headache and dyspepsia We have had the bread in our family for some time, and can truly say it is the best we ever tasted. We advise our lady readers to try it. (Ed.)

At best, life is not very long. A few miles, a few more tears, some pleasure, some pain, Bunshine and song, clouds and then our little play will close, and injurer and injured will pass away. Is it worth while to hate each other?

EXPERSIVE HABITS. The young cannot unnesessary indulgence of appetite. Thoug the expense to the individual is comparativeIy trifing, yet the aggregate expense to the

It is estimated that there are hundred million smosers in the world, and that the smokers and snuff-takers annually two milbreadstoffs in Great Britain.

## THE GIFT OF SPEECH.

Were we incapable of expressing our
thoughts and feelings, either orally or by thoughts and feelings, either orally or by gnage, our condition would be below that of the savage. Even be has a language ; but deprive him of that, and it is clear that he would sink below, very far below, his present condition; and how low that would be, it is not easy to imagine. The condition of man would be depressed to the lowest point of which it is capable. innumerable and momentons. It is by language that we can give utterance to all our thoughts and emotions. Without it, every man would be the living tomb of his own thoughts and purposes. It is in language that the sonl of man embodies itself, and can transmit its thoughts, its knowledge, its spirit of love and patriotsm an ploquence wonld be axt. Withpoetry, philusophy and religion. There could be no listory, no literature, no knowledge. There could be no written constitutions, and consequently no laks, no civil aud religious liberty, no form of government but such as exists among the animal tribes. But by it, and by it alone, all these live and flourish. By it, knowledge unfolds her ample scroll from the beginning of time; history records the deeds of our race; poetry gives utrations that can stir the human breast; science discloses her treasures found in air, earth and ocean. By it, exists the whole framework of society, as it is at present constituted. Without it where were the press and the pulpit; where Were national and state constitutions and laws; Where were schoos, academies, and colleges. the seats of science and the
halls of legislation ; where were taste and cultivation and refinement, and all the comforts and elegance of life; where

## The Gallaudet Guide and Deaf Mute's Companion

THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO
THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION THE NEW YORK NNSTITUTION
FOK THE DEAF AND DUMB. NTENSELY INTERESTING EXERCISESA POEM BY MRS. PEET-CHARACTER-
ISTIC COMPOSITONS BY SOME OF THE PUPILS - HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IS
GREATLY EATERTANED AND EXCEEDingly delighted.
Perhaps the most interesting part of esterday's proceedings, and, indeed, confessedly one of the most interesting
visits of the Prince and suite, since their rrival in this country, was that mad the Deaf and Damb. His Royal High ness, and the members of his suite, ex pressed themselves as having been ex-
ceedingly delighted with their visit. ceedingly delighted with their visit.
The exercises, which we fully chronicle below, were of an intensely interestin The clegant and spacious buildings of he Asylum, are situated in a beautiful position on Washington Heights, com-
manding a splendid riew of Hudson manding a splendid riew of Hudson merly occupied by Colonel Monroe nephew of President Monroe, and des ter Fanny, are laid out in the neates style of landscape gardening. In these
splendid grounds-worth half a million splendid grounds-worth half a million
dollars-and fronting on the river, the dollars-and fronting on the river, the buildings have been erected at a cost of
about three hundred thoussand dollars. The Asylum is in every way admirably adapted to the purpose for which it wa
designed. Accommodations are pro for five hundred pupils, with every com-
eort and convenience. There are in the eort and convenience. There are in the
institution now, only three hundred puinstitution now, only three hundred pu-
pils, males and females, who are arpils, males and females, who are ar
ranged in fifteen different classes, for the purpose of instruction; but in erect-
ing these new asylum buildrags, the diing these new asylum buildings, the di rectors were wisely governed, more by
anticipations for the future, than by the present actual necessitie or the Deaf and Dumb, is one of the
most worthy institutions in the land. There are about tweuty such asylums in this country, and mary more in Europe,
but the New York institution is acknowlbut the New York institution is acknowl-
edged to be the finest of them all. The system of instruction adopted in the American institutions is superior to that employed ou the Continent : and the in its highest developement-as when it rises in the region of abstractions, is here brought to a state of remarkable
perfection. The gond Abbe De L'Epee who may be said to be the father of the sign-language, and to have closely ob-
served the natural means of communication, which the deaf mutes, whom he taught under the old system, employed among themselves to give expression to
their feelings and sentiments, by selecting the most sugggestive and beautifal signs for different objects, and by careful thought and study, proceeded to develope one of the most expressive means,
of communication between kindred minds. Since his day, experience has
suggested, and led to be adopted, a number of improvements. These the pupils of this institution enjoy to the fullest extent. From the lowest stages through the - rarious graduations, to the The deaf mutes are cordially invited to enter the asylum, and if their parents are able and willing to pay for them,
well and good, but in the absence of well and good, desirable contingency, the State pays the institution one hundred and
fifty dollars per annum, for the maintainance and education of each person. This amount entitles each to all the privileges of the institution. The pupils are
instructed in the various branches of edinstructed in the various branches of ed-ucation-reading, wriag, arince and natural phylosophy, astronomy, French,
logic and rhetoric, and English composi-tion-in which some of them exhibit most astonishing proficiency. They are also instructed in the practical part of vari-
ous industrial employments, ample faous industrial employments, ample fa-
cilities for which are furnished in the incilities for which are furnished in the in-
stitation; so that after a certain term of stitution; so that after a certain torm ore
years, they are prepared to go out into years, they are prepared to go oul ble of providing for their own subsistence. few weeks ago, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is one of the directors, went to see the institution, on which occasion, the anticipated visit of the Prince of
Wales to the city of New York, was Wales to the city of New York, was
mentioned. Several of the pupils in the higher classes were asked if they wouid like to have the Prince of Wales pay a visit to the Asylum, and were requested to write downe replies were all unanisubject. his coming; and, through the

Kindness of the managers of the institu-
tion, where copies were kept, we are en-
abled to give the pubiic, the sentiment abled to give the public, the sentiments
expressed on that occasion. expressed on that occasion.
Mr. Willis Hubbard, one of the pupil It affords

## It affords us indescribable pleasure, thi delightful afternoon, to welcome to

 delightful afternoon, to welcome to our institution, Mr Cyrus W Field, one of ou honored directors, and lady, accompanied by
Mr Archibald, the British Consul at thi port. As I had, no longer ago than thi
morning, read in one of the daily papers
an aecount of the efforts of Mr Archibal and several other British residents in Ne
York, to extend to the Prince of Wales, York, to extend to the Prince of Wales,
suitable reception on his arrival at th great Western metropolis, I was surprised I first saw his name mentioned. As we are asked whether we would be pleased to har
the Prince visit us, 1 would simply stat
that we would be afforded more happines in be woulding "England's hopere" han by any
in hing else. I hope the influence possesse thing else. I hope the influence possessed
by our distinguished visitor, will be suc
cessfully exerted on this occasion in accord

## ace with our wishes.

Mr. David R. Tillinghast, anothe pupil, thus expressed his sentiments:We feel highly flattered by the honor which
Edward M. Archibald, Esq... the British Con sul in this city, has conserred upon us by vis
iting an institution to which we once thou业
little better than the brutes, owe so much little better than the brutes, owe so much tor
the abinty to express our pleasure in in ing
him and his wife. We are also glad to see
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, to whose inter. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, to whose inter-
est. .ene are proud to say, that we have a good
saim. Mr. Cyrus \$V Fied ast claim. Mr. Cyrus V. Field asked us whether
we wish to have the Prince of Wales come
here. It is with pleasure that we say fes.
We hope that Mr. Archibald will be pleased to We hope that Mr. Archibald will be pleased to
acquiese in our earnest request to bring the
Priuce here. Which he cau do, on account o
his connection with the British government.
Miss E. Ada Montgomery gave ex pression to her feelings on the subject, It is with unfrigned pleasure, that we
again extend a welcome. as genial as the sun agan extend a welomene, as genial as the sun
hine. Fhich to day enlivens the earth, to Mr
and Mre. Cyrus Field, and the lady and gen the an Who accompany them. Of the latter,
tea are informed that he is the Enylish Con.
sul, and although we cannot greet him with
hi, natioul air
 less to give. we most cordially tender. We
are asked whether we should ilike to see the
Prince of Wales, and although I acknowledge Prince of Wales, and although 1 acknowledge
no nobility save scheh as D Dope deccribes, no
aristocracy in the crimson life current that
courseg alike throuvh courses alike through our veins, I urbesitat
ingly gnswer, yes, for to see him to whom, in
ail probabitity will be entrusted the suprem
power under
 be whose son were alone a passport to our
hearts, wnould be indeed an honor and a hap-
piness to be oft recurred to throagh life a
white day amidst many dark ones piness to be oft recurred to through life - a
white aday amidst many dark ouee. Tous the
visit of the heir apparent of British throne to risit of the heir apparent of British throne to
this country seems an auspicious omen, and
an erent which will tend to draw still closer the bond of sympathy, which must erer exist
between people so closely allied. as are those of England and America, and that the love
corrent, flashing along. "the godden cord,',
may, unlike the electrical fluid whose flow we once celehrated, never be interrapted, even
temporarily, is our earnest hope and wish.
Thus it is observit Thurit it, is observed that the in inates ish them-
selves expressed a strong desire to see his Roysel res expressed a strong desire to see his Roy-
ai Highness. A visit to the institution, how.
ever, had already ben ever. hau alrendy been designed as a part of
the programme of his sjourn in New York.
After visiting the University yesterday, the ree Acalemy, the Central Park, where he
planted an Engilish oak and an American elm,
and the residence of Mayor Wood on the and the residence of Mayor Wood, on th
Mloomingdale road, where he partook of
elegant repast, it was arrang elegant repast, it was arranged that the Prin
of Wales and retinue would procerd to
Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The matter hat bean kept comparatively quiet; yet a larg but exceedingly select party of ladies and
gentlemen met at the institution to participate in the pleasures of the occasion.
At the nastinnion everething bad been we
arranged in good season, without any hur
or buitle. It wis expected that the hist arranged in good season, without any hurry
or bustle. It was expected that the distin.
gnished strangers would arrive at 3 o'clock. Half an hour before, the children were seated
in the spacious chapel on the second foor,
where they are in the babit of in the spacious chapel on the second tion
where they are in the babit of assemblin
daily, morning and erening, for prayers, an
where regular religiong Where regular religions exercises are held
the Sabbath. The spectators, who were pre the Sabbath. The spectators, who were pre
ent by special invitation, also secured thei
seats in good seasori. The chapel seats in good seasorit. The chapel, which a
commolates abaut eight handred, was filled ing for the appearance of the Prince.
While he is instructive to glance abseund it the interesting an easters end, arranged on the platform, a
large slates npon which the papils are
write. The threa fon write. The three front seats are reserved for
the Prine of Wales and suit, azd such invited guests as may accompany the party. The
papis, ranging from the ages of ten to twent years, are seated immediately behind-the
males on the one side and the females on the other. Behind these are the spectators
crowded out to the door. There are a number
of noticeable persons present. Perhaps the of noticeable persons. present. Perhaps the the room is the principal of the institution
Harvy $P$. Peet, L. L. D. He learned the a a of teaching deaf mutes from the Rev. Dr
Gallaudet. who was the first instructor of th
 ly forty years ago, and attained distinction in
the art of teaching. About ten years later he
came to
the art of teaching. About ten years later he
came the Asylum in New York, Which at
that time had few in number and an in
ferior system of instruction. His useful labors
in ssisting osterinly to build


 his Royal Highness arrives and the exercises
have commenced. Miss E Ida Montgomery,
member of the highest class, is also a gifted
hady and onfeathe favorites in the institution.

Right logally we greet him, too,
For every heart should bend, I In homage to such worth as that
Which sits enghrind And th sits enshrin'd in England's Queen
The brave young Briton here ;
Yet retinues of kindred hearts
God save the Queen-God save the Princ
And blessings on them shower, And strengthen every rightfal cause That adds to England's power.
These verses were expressed in the lan wonderful and effective manner, the eyes of every one all the while being riveted, no
apon the Prince, but on the lady. When she had finished, a general sentiment of en tire satisfaction was distinctly visible in the The compositions were by
leted, and the read them from the slates. Mr. Henry Rumrill, wrote as follows :-
It is a high compliment to us to receiv
this lovely afternoon, a call from Lord Ren frew, the Duke of Newcastle, Mayor Wood
and a number of other distinguished personages, and we acknowledge it a delightful
task to tell how we feal to have the son o the "Washington of Queens" honor us with
his presence. We hope he will not find hi all here unsatisfactory to himself. W ave not the least hope of being able to
ive him a suitable welcome, as we fear we

Mr. Willis Hubbard expressed his feelngs thus:-
It is with unbounded pleasure we welcome Baron Renfrew, under which hereditary ti se, he is travelling in this country with his
suite. As our silent tongues will not per airs, we hope that our giving Baron Ren frem a heartfelt welcome in writing on these slates, the materials of which came from the
province of which he is styled the Prince Mr. David R. Tillinghast's, read as fol ows :-
It is with a full appreciation of the grea ferred upon us that we extend a cordial wel come to him. We feel that our speaking fellow men who hare greeted him in every
part of this country which he has passed part of this country which he has passed
through, could not be more cordial than we in expressing our pleasure in seeing him.
We see in the Prince, a future king of the
British empire, who will count, among his British empire, who will count, among his
subjects, millions of free and Christian men. For such a vast responsibility the Prince has sth prepared by mother whom I regard

## Then cam

Miss E Ida Montgomery, gave form to her thoughts in the following manner:From the length and breadth of our land the heir of England, and the son of her peerless Queen; and though we may not
join our voices in the glad roll of sound, our pleasure is not the less heartfelt, nor the world looks as the future ruler of its mightiest nation, and the proud retinue o
England and America, noblemen who accompany him here to-day. Others have ex the objects of our institution, and the degre of success which has attended these who,
in imitation of their Divine Master, have in imitation of their Dirine Master, have
sought to give ears to the deaf and dumb, the methods pursued in this counury and in England may be different, the
spirit is the same, and when again the white
cliffs of Albion, as they rise from the ocean's
blat cifis of Albion, as they rise from the ocean's
blue, announce that "merrie England" is
near, and the heart of our guest beats high near, and the heart of our guest beats high
with the glad greetings of his own people,
we would wish him to remember that there we would wish him to remember that there
are those among them who are silent be-
Miss Augusta S Eastman's slate contain the following:-
the stage this has led to our introductio one which stands rivalled in honor and glory by none in the annals of this institution,
viz., the sall of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with some of the most dis-
tinguished nobility of England. We had tinguished nobility of England. We bad,
for quite a period looked forward anxiously
and yet hopefully, to the hour in which w and yet hopefully, to the hour in which we
should behold the son of the unirersally hon ored queen of one of the greatest of empire
in speaking of the power of which it has
justly as beautifully been remarked, "s justly as beautifuly been remarked, "she
has spotted the surface of the whole world
with her possessions and military posts, with her possessions and military posts,
whose morning drum-bat following the sun
and keeping company with the hour , ircles and keeping compan dith one continuous and un-
the earth daily
broken strain of the martial airs of England."
The greatest satisfaction was expressed with these compositions. Here the Prince
was requested to indicate a few subjects for the pupils to write upon." His Royal Highness suggested "Music." "The Atlantic
Cable," and the "Great Eastern;" and
somebody added "The Clouds." Music
the most difficalt sobjeet for deal mates, who never heard a soul inspiring strain, to
write upon. Here is what Miss Monto ery wrote about it:1 have been asked to express my idea of
music, that all powerful influence which holds the hearts of men in such a mystech ous thrall, which has power to disarm t
sarage and cause the wild beast to forg
its fierceness, its ferceness, creating while it lasto, a briet ble something which gushed from the over-
fowing heart of David, heralded the fowing heart of David, heralded the birth
of the Saviour, and now llate around the
throne of God. What it mo drone of God. What it may be in its bodbut I know its spirit to be harmony
is not alone through the medium

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { is not alone through the medium of m } \\
& \text { that this divine spirit can make its infu } \\
& \text { felt, for we can see it in the ceaselog }
\end{aligned}
$$

eilt, for we can see it in the ceaseless beat
of the ocean, the dark flow of the river, even in the waving arms and blended colors
of the trees that crown our own palisel Nor is music alone, found in inanimate nahose lives are but one grand pean, whi at last merges in the perfect harmony of th
perfected of God.
Mr. Hubbard wrote of the Atlantic Cabl Since Profesoor Morse applied electricit sages from one place to on conver with mes lightning rapidity, it has been the object
ny scientific gentlemen, to establish across the Autantic Ocean, between a cab ted States and Great Britian. A trial wa across the sereral messages were conveged
wide Atlantic. Holidays weit given in the largest cities in honor of the
triumph, and all the true citizens of England
and America and America rejoiced at the new tie that
bound us to our mother country. But all these were destined to be disappointed, for
after working a few weeks, to carry messages across the ocean. Miss Eastman wrote this paragraph upo One same subject:-
One proude
of American genius of American genius we esteem that of the
submarine telegraph, which forms the most important links in the great chai the mational interests which connenect this with
country, and though it preat failure- Fhich it it und aniersalily hoped it will
not-the fame of its insentor, will in no wise be diminished, nor we believe, the deep
and mutual interests which unite greatest nations on the surf
will be one atom lessened.
Mr. Tillinghast thus briefly spoke of the The Gre
The Great Eastern is a grand specimen chievement in menhas could achieve.' Thi among the proudest tricamphence of thanked
British boast. This great ship me of the signs that "the sword will soon be
turned into the plough share turned into the 'plough
into the pruning hook,"

## Miss Eastman said only this about the

I have been requested to give my ideas of which I do not profess to be a good nat uralist enough to explain, yet I know they
are filled with that indispensable beverag to both man and nature, without which no amount of gold. and jewels could purchase
life, and that they constitute one of the chief beauties of the firmament.
It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of the pleasure which the Pricce and
party felt at this enteresting entertainment. Mr. Gore composition had been read, scene of Christ stilling the tempest, was executed in a highly artistic manner The Prince of Wales and his suite then as introduce platorm, when the Presiden er of hoquets almost deluged his Royal ticularly pleased. He gave his antograph to Mrs.Peet, the author of the poem, to whom, ally presented, It was expected that the visit would be limited to fifteen minutes expressed his desire to remain longer, and for neang'y the exercises were protracte for nearly an hour. He, together with th
Duke of Newcastle and other members of ifed farty repeated that they had been grat they proceeded from the chons. At las High Brering carriages, drove toward Dumb Asylum Torm visit to the Deaf and sage in the tour of the Prince, and the oc casion will be a memorable one in the an nals of the institution.

All the visits to the palace of the Queen of irst day for the arrival the thee days-the The Prince of Wales has righe departure his practice in his tour through the United t any place, unless mundays intervened antom introduced in the United Stave this Envy is like a fiy that passes all the
bod's sounder parts, and dwells apon the

